APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 49 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th December 1938, page 24 supra.]

I

Clause (a)—Statement showing the average rainfall at Mangalore and Calicut during May, June and July 1938.

Month.	Actual rainfall. INCHES.	Average. INCHES.	Excess +, Deficiency −. INCHES.
	Mangalore.		
May	15·59	6·20	+ 9·39
June	46·57	36·78	+ 9·79
July	42·56	37·11	+ 5·45
	Calicut.		
May	7·81	8·53	− 0·72
June	38·54	34·08	+ 4·46
July	43·51	30·24	+ 13·27

II

Clauses (b) and (c)—

Letter from E. C. WOOD, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Malabar, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Calicut, the 8th August 1938, Ref. B-5 No. 5670/38-3.

[Floods—July 1938—Amount of rainfall—Extent of damages—Measures of relief—Report—Submitted. *Reference.*—Government Memorandum No. 4293 E/38-1, Revenue, dated 26th July 1938.]

* * * *

2. The taluks of Calicut, Kurumbranad, Ernad and Ponnani were affected by the recent floods. In Calicut taluk, no appreciable damage was caused. In Kurumbranad taluk, about 500 coconut trees were washed away by the sea and a few mud walled huts collapsed. In Ernad taluk, about 80 houses were destroyed by the floods. Damages to the extent of about Rs. 1,000 were caused by the breach of a thodu. About a furlong of the road from Parakkadavu to Tirurangadi was completely washed away, which has since been reclaimed. A bridge on this road was also damaged and it is unsafe for traffic. One child was killed by the fall of a

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house and a man was injured by the fall of a tree. No other injury or loss of life is reported from any part of the district. No appreciable damage to crops was caused.

3. The Malabar Distress Relief Committee has sanctioned Rs. 341 for distribution among the poor people whose houses were destroyed in Ernad and Kurumbranad taluks. In Ernad taluk, free distribution of rice and salt was made to the homeless poor for two days during the floods by public charity.

* * * *

The District is well drained and there has been little damage. No occasion has arisen for postponing or reducing the demand for land revenue.

Letter from E. C. Wood, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Malabar, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Calicut, the 9th August 1938, Ref. B-5 No. 5670/38-4.

[Floods—July 1938—Malabar district—Amount of rainfall at Calicut—Extent of damage—Measures of relief, etc.—Report submitted. *Reference.*—Government Memorandum No. 4293 E/38-1, dated 26th July 1938, and my report Ref. B-5 No. 5670/38-3, dated 8th August 1938.]

In continuation of my report read above, I submit that the floods did not cause any damage to crops or property in Ponnani taluk and that no relief measures were necessary.

III

Letter from Sri Rao Bahadur M. V. Vellodi, B.A., Collector of South Kanara, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Mangalore, the 9th August 1938, Ref. A-5 No. 4197/38.

[Floods—South Kanara—1938—Amount of rainfall at Mangalore—Extent of damage—Measures of relief—Report—Submitted. *Reference.*—Government Memorandum No. 4293-E/38-1, dated 26th July 1938.]

* * * *

2. There was heavy rain in the last fortnight of June and the first fortnight of July resulting in floods at some places in the district. Damage to houses and crops has been confined to certain localities of some taluks. The floods having occurred during day time, those in danger of being seriously affected had time to rescue themselves and remove their belongings to safe places.

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3. On receiving information of the collapse of houses of poor people in some parts of the district on account of the inundation of streams and rivers, orders were issued to the subordinate officers on 9th July 1938 to inspect the affected areas and formulate proposals for relief.

4. It is reported from Coondapoor, Udipi and Karkal taluks that there was no collapse of houses of poor people calling for relief and that the floods were of a minor nature resulting in no appreciable loss of crop. Inspection of the fields is being made and lists of fields affected by the floods are being prepared with a view to consider the question of granting seasonal remissions under Board's Standing Order No. 13. It is, however, anticipated that there will be hardly any case calling for remission of assessment in those three taluks.

5. In the remaining three taluks of Mangalore, Kasaragod and Puttur, however, there has been some appreciable damage both to houses and crops, although the extent of damage to crops cannot be regarded as a calamity calling for relief under the provisions of Board's Standing Order No. 14. The number of houses damaged or collapsed and the value of the loss suffered in the three taluks are given below :—

Taluk.	Number of houses.	Extent of damage.
		RS.
Mangalore	461	8,500
Kasaragod	367	25,000
Puttur	64	8,000
Total ..	892	41,500

In Mangalore taluk the area most affected is the Surathkal firka. The localities chiefly affected in Kasaragod taluk are on the banks of the Payaswani and the Shiriya rivers, the villages affected severely being Shiriya, Bombrana and Ujarulwar. In Puttur taluk the affected areas are Uppinangadi and Vittal.

From the detailed enquiries made in all these areas, it is found that the people who have suffered by the floods are largely chalgeni tenants of rich landholders. The owners of the houses have no occupancy right in the land and can be ousted without any difficulty. The houses were, however, constructed by the tenants themselves. It is unlikely that the landholders will help them with funds for the reconstruction of the houses. The houses are almost entirely one-roomed thatched huts. The walls being made of earth collapsed when soaked with water.

The tenants are all coolies with no property at all and it is therefore out of the question to grant loans. The roof timber, some bamboos, doors, windows, pillars, etc., all exist in situ and

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what is required for rebuilding is new earth or old earth supplemented by laterite stones, some bamboos and thatch. Reconstruction cannot start before the end of September. I have personally visited the worst affected areas in Kasaragod taluk and made thorough enquiries and am examining proposals for the grant of relief. I propose to finance the relief from my discretionary grant and from the funds of the District Flood Relief Committee.

6. In regard to the damage caused to crops, enquiries have shown that the damage is not so extensive as to call for relief under Board's Standing Order No. 14. As already stated in paragraph 4 above, the taluks of Coondapoor, Udipi and Karkal are free from any appreciable damage of crops. In Mangalore taluk, however, the crops have been totally lost here and there in some villages; but the damage has, by no means, been extensive. The total extent in which crops have been entirely lost is estimated to be only about 100 acres in Mangalore taluk and is confined to nine villages. The conditions in the other two taluks of Kasaragod and Puttur are similar in this respect.

7. This year, the monsoon set in earlier than usual, and this tended to the early commencement of the agricultural operations and by the time the floods came, the seedlings had taken firm roots in the soil. The result was that although the crop lay submerged under water for a few days, there was not much damage except to some low-lying fields. Even here, the damage is not appreciable. The crop which appeared to be spoiled by the floods has come up well after the floods subsided, on account of the continuous sun-shine which followed the floods. The crops on many fields have taken a luxuriant growth on account of the silt deposited by the flood water. Cases of total loss of crop are few and far between and are confined only to a few villages. The ryots in general do not at all seem to think that they are suffering a great calamity, so far as their crop is concerned. The rich landlords have already raised fresh seedlings for replanting the affected fields. Some fields have already been ploughed and the work is in progress in others. A complete list of lands on which there has been loss of crop is being prepared for each village and the cases will be dealt with under the provisions of Board's Standing Order No. 13.

8. I am of opinion that the floods this year are not of a calamitous nature and that there is no need for any reduction or postponement of collection of the land revenue on that score.